

CONFIDENTIAL.]

[No. 47 of 1895.

SELECTIONS  
FROM THE  
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE  
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH,  
Received up to 27th November 1895.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1895.	1895.	
	Monthly.					
1	Sulahkul ...	Sitapur ...	Babu Kanhyá Lál ...	For November ...	25th November ...	...
	Bi-monthly.					
2	Khurshaid-i-Nánpára ...	Nánpára (Bahraich).	Maulvi Yahyá Ali ...	1st November ...	22nd November ...	300 copies.
	Tri-monthly.					
3	Akhbár-i-Imámia ...	Lucknow ...	Saiyad Ábid Ali ...	15th November ...	22nd November ...	375 copies.
4	Kanauj Punch ...	Kanauj (Farukhabad).	Munshi Bhaggu Khán	20th " ...	21st " ...	250 "
5	Káyasth Conference Gazette...	Cawnpore ...	Rái Devi Prasad, B.A., B.L.	" " ...	23rd " ...	200 "
6	Káyasth Hitkári ...	Agra ...	Munshi Kámta Prasad.	" " ...	21st " ...	300 "
7	Mufid-i-Am ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Qádir Ali Khán.	" " ...	26th " ...	75 "
8	Násir-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Munshi Saiyad Muhammad Ali.	20th " ...	23rd " ...	40 "



No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
<b>URDU—(continued).</b>						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
				1895.	1895.	
9	Agra Akhbār ...	Agra ...	Khawājā Tajammul Husain.	21st November ...	26th November ...	50 copies.
10	Akbār-i-Alam ...	Meerut ...	Hakīm Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khān.	19th " ...	21st " ...	150 "
11	Akbār-i-Islām ...	Agra ...	Maulvi Wāris Ali ...	22nd " ...	23rd " ...	200 "
12	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammad Sa'īd ...	20th " ...	" " ...	800 "
13	Anīs-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Munshi Kishun Sarup Varma.	" " ...	" " ...	250 "
14	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Bishun Lal ...	23rd " ...	26th " ...	300 "
15	Āzād ...	Do. ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	22nd " ...	" " ...	250 "
16	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Babu Harnām Singh	23rd " ...	24th " ...	600 "
17	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.	24th " ...	26th " ...	700 "
18	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Thākur Prasād.	23rd " ...	24th " ...	400 "
19	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rāmpur ...	Muhammad Husain Khān.	25th " ...	27th " ...	370 "
20	Dhelā Akhbār ...	Moradabad ...	Babu Bhagwān Sahāi	19th " ...	21st " ...	...
21	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad	24th " ...	27th " ...	350 copies.
22	Hindustāni ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Gangā Prasād Varma.	20th " ...	21st " ...	300 "
23	Jām-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Qāzi Saiyad Abdul Ali	17th " ...	25th " ...	100 "
24	Mehr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Hāfiz Muhammad Karīm-ullah.	21st " ...	24th " ...	400 "
25	Najm-ul-Akbār ...	Etāwah ...	Hāji Hāfiz Muhammad Rūh-ul-lah Khān.	20th " ...	22nd " ...	120 "
26	Nasīm-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Babu Jamnā Dās Biswās.	23rd " ...	24th " ...	450 "
27	Nasīm-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Muhammad Nawāz Khān.	15th " ...	21st " ...	70 "
28	Nizām-ul-Mulk ...	Moradabad ...	Qāzi Muhammad Fahīm-ud-din.	25th " ...	27th " ...	230 "
29	Nūr-ul-Anwār ...	Cawnpore ...	Hāfiz Muhammad Abdul Hamīd Khān.	23rd " ...	25th " ...	250 "
30	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	21st " ...	27th " ...	300 "
31	Police News ...	Meerut ...	Hakīm Muhammad Muqarrab Husain Khān.	24th " ...	26th " ...	600 "
32	Rafī-ul-Akbār ...	Benares ...	Saiyad Ghulām Husain.	25th " ...	27th " ...	400 "
33	Riāz-ul-Akbār ...	Gorakhpur ...	Hāfiz Nizām Ahmad	24th " ...	" " ...	350 "
34	Rohilkhand Gazette ...	Bareilly ...	Munshi Muhammad Abdul Aziz.	" " ...	26th " ...	...
35	Rohilkhand Punch ...	Moradabad ...	Qāzi Saiyad Abdul Ali	17th " ...	25th " ...	125 copies.
36	Sitāra-i-Hind ...	Do. ...	Pandit Banwāri Lal Misra.	20th " ...	22nd " ...	125 "
37	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Munshi Jairāj Singh	" " ...	27th " ...	304 "
38	Tūtī-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Saiyad Muhammad Sajjād Husain.	20th " ...	25th " ...	200 "
39	Vernacular Advertiser ...	Lucknow ...	Rāmji Dās Bhārgava	21st " ...	22nd " ...	1,000 "
40	Yagānah ...	Muzaffarnagar...	Munshi Imād-ul-Haq.	20th " ...	23rd " ...	...
41	Zamānah ...	Cawnpore ...	Munshi Muhammad Safdar Hasan Khān.	21st " ...	26th " ...	200 copies.
<i>Daily.</i>						
42	Oudh Akhbār ...	Lucknow ...	Munshi Shiva Prasād.	21st to 27th November.	21st to 27th November.	521 copies.
<b>URDU-ENGLISH.</b>						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
43	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Muhammad Mumtāz-ud-din.	19th & 22nd November.	21st & 24th November.	460 copies.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	<b>HINDI.</b>			<b>1895.</b>	<b>1895.</b>	
	<b>Weekly.</b>					
44	Almora Akhbār ...	Almora ...	Munshi Sadanand Sanwāl.	23rd November ...	26th November ...	108 copies.
45	Bhārat Bhūshan ...	Benares ...	J. P. Nigam ...	22nd " ...	24th " ...	...
46	Bhārat Jīwan ...	Do. ...	Bābu Rām Krishna Varmā.	18th & 25th November.	21st & 27th November.	961 copies.
47	Nāgri Nīrad ...	Mirzapur ...	Pandit Kāshi Prasād Shukla.	21st November ...	27th November ...	300 "
48	Prayāg Samāchār ...	Allahabad ...	Pandit Rām Gopāl...	14th & 21st November.	25th " ...	350 "
	<b>Daily.</b>					
49	Hindustān ...	Kālānkār (Partāgarh).	Pandit Devi Dayāl Shukla.	20th to 26th November.	21st to 27th November.	470 copies.
	<b>HINDI-URDU.</b>					
	<b>Weekly</b>					
50	Kāshi Patrikā ...	Benares ...	Rai Bahadur Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	22nd November ...	24th November ...	500 copies.



## I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

AKHBAR-I-ALAM.  
19th November 1895.

1. The *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 19th November, states that on the 17th idem Lieutenant-Colonel Muhammad Akram Khan, the British Agent at Kabul, was killed outright and his son mortally wounded by Yahia Khan, an orderly, who himself was thereupon killed then and there. The son has succumbed to his wounds. The assassination of the Agent is not attributed in official circles to any political cause. But the unfortunate incident cannot but be viewed with suspicion, especially as the assassin was put to death at once. History shows that common people have seldom laid violent hands on kings and other great personages of their own accord but at the instigation of some big men. No wonder if Muhammad Akram Khan has been the victim of a secret conspiracy. Yahia Khan ought to have been caught alive and sent to this country where he might have made some important disclosures in the course of his trial. Even the murder of a poor beggar in British territory is thoroughly enquired into; but no kind of inquiry has been made in connection with the assassination of the British Agent at Kabul.

HINDUSTANI.  
20th November 1895.

2. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow) of the 20th November, states that it is not only the (lawless) frontier tribes that commit excesses in the North-West frontier districts of British India, but that the Agents of the Amir Abdur Rahman too fearlessly ill-treat and tyrannize over the Indian subjects. A telegram has recently been received from Peshawar, by all well-known newspapers of India, to the effect that the Amir's Agent seized, wrongly whipped and put in durance vile one Jumman Khan and another, fruit merchants, at that town, on the false charge of their having imported certain quantity of Kabul fruits without paying transit duty to the Kabul authorities. The innocent merchants wired to all British officers from the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjāb downwards, and the only redress they have hitherto received is that they have been caused to be set free by the intervention of the Kotwāl. They have not yet been restored their fruits which the Amir's Agent wrested from them. The poor fellows are helplessly weeping at their miserable condition, not knowing how to obtain redress. It is to be hoped the Government of India will see the necessity of interfering in the matter. Is there no British rule at Peshawar that oppressions of this kind are practised there with such impunity?

ODDH PUNCH.  
21st November 1895.

3. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 21st November, publishes a cartoon, marked "One terrace and two (kinds of) breezes!" in which Lord Salisbury holding by both of his hands a big board on which is inscribed, "the Armenians," is represented as standing by a young, beautiful girl marked "Compassion," who is sitting at the foot of a pole on which is mounted a board, bearing the inscription "the Jews in Russia and the Irish people."

The letter-press is:—

Salisbury (to Compassion)—"What's the need of your being there; come this way?"

BHARAT JIWAN.  
18th November 1895.

4. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 18th November, adverting to the hot controversy among the Congressists at Poona, where the next National Congress assembles during the coming Christmas week, over the Social Conference question, observes that the promoters of social reform, who are generally Anglicized Hindus, are by no means fitted to reform the customs and usages of the orthodox Hindu community. These have made repeated attempts to hold their conference under the Congress pavilion, but their proposal has always been rejected by the wise leaders of the National Congress. The same ill-advised proposal has created ill-blood among the Congressists at Poona. Babu Surendro Nath Banerji, who has been selected to preside at the coming annual gathering of the Congress, had better set the vexed controversy at rest by declaring that the Congress has nothing to do with the Social Conference, and that the latter shall never meet under



the same pavilion as the former. The great secret of the rapid popularity of the Congress movement among all classes of the Indian community is the careful exclusion of all social and religious matters from its programme. A departure from that wise policy would lead to a serious split in the Congress camp and alienate the sympathies of a large portion of its supporters. It is very gratifying to learn that Mr. A. O. Hume intends to attend the next Congress. He is really a true friend of this country and is ready to endure the discomforts of a long voyage at such an advanced age for her sake. His presence will greatly tend to the success of the Poona Congress. The Indian Congressists should take a lesson from him and refrain from quarrelling among themselves which cannot but be injurious to the great political movement from which so much good is expected.

5. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th November, says that although

The Viceroy's tour and his entertainment in Native States.

the present Viceroy is a vegetarian and teetotaler, His Excellency's visit is said to have cost the Gwalior Darbár 12 lakhs of rupees. God knows how many lakhs Hyderabad has expended in its hospitality to His Excellency, Rs. 80,000 being the price of chairs alone indented for from England for the occasion. It is a great pity that while "our" Rájás and Nawábs hardly lay out anything in promoting the objects of public utility, they are so lavish in according receptions to British officers, who, too, on their part, though otherwise averse to useless expenditure, do not discourage native chiefs in their extravagant hospitalities. Again, the object of the Viceregal tour is to enable His Excellency to become personally acquainted with the condition of the people and the country. But only well-to-do and respectable men, guadiy dressed and richly adorned with jewellery, are admitted to his Darbárs, the poor masses being kept miles away from his camp. Such being the case, he cannot possibly get an insight into the real condition of the people.

COLONEL.  
24th November 1895.

6. The *Sitára-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 20th November, expresses its

Mutilation of Hindu idols at Chánchaura in the Gwalior State.

regret that the British Government of India, far from protecting the religion and *shástras* (sacred books) of the Hindus, interferes with them more and more daily, taxing their temples, hindering their religious observances, &c.; and invokes the Deity to incarnate himself for rescuing the Hindu religion from the decadence into which it is fast falling. But it is surprising indeed that even in a Hindu State some men should be daring enough to mutilate Hindu idols. In the Gwalior State there is a town named Chánchaura. One grand building there is occupied by the phallic symbol of the god Shiva, called Bhimgir, and the idol of *Ganesh*, another Hindu god; and another by the idol named *Shri Bakwáj Náth* (*sic*). When the priests entered the buildings to worship the idols on the day preceding the late *Dasahra* festival, all of them were found mutilated or broken in some prominent part. This outrage on the Hindu gods caused a great sensation and excitement in the town. The Government of Gwalior is mainly in the hands of Musalmán officers at present, every one of whom considers himself to be no less than "a Pharoah". Great excesses are freely committed at all those places in the State where the *kamásdars* (*tahsildárs*?) are Musalmáns, not even Hindu festivals being allowed to be duly observed. The *Kamásdar* of Chánchaura does not seem to have been put out in the least by the horrible outrage referred to above, nor has he taken any steps to find out the offender. He is a Musalmán by religion.

SITARA-I-HIND.  
20th November 1895.

7. The *Colonel* (Moradabad), of the 24th November, publishes a cartoon,

The Begam of Bhopal and her Prime Minister.

bearing an inscription on the top, "A special Darbár at Bhopal," in which a lady, attended by a handmaid, is holding an interview with a gentleman in Lucknow dress. The letter-press is:—"I have learnt from a special source that you have ruined my State." The *Colonel* thanks God that the Viceroy's warning did, after all, produce some effect.

COLONEL.  
24th November 1895.

8. The *Hindustán* (Kalákánkar), of the 23rd November, is glad to learn

Introduction of the Hindi character in the offices and courts in Rewah.

from the *Bhárat Bhrátá* of Rewah that the first important reform introduced by the Mahárája since his investiture with full powers is the substitution of the Hindi character in place of the Urdu character

HINDUSTAN.  
23rd November 1895.



in the State offices and courts. The change is welcomed by his subjects, Hindi, not Urdu, being their mother tongue. The late Mahārāja Raghuraj Singh was a good Hindi scholar and author of several Hindi books.

## II.—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

RIÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR.  
24th November 1895.

9. The *Riáz-ul-Akhabár* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th November, observes that the noble qualities, which marked the career of Sir A. P. MacDonnell in other provinces, give clear indications that his administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will prove unparalleled

Sir A. P. MacDonnell.

in the annals of the United Provinces. His appointment to the exalted post of the Lieutenant-Governor of these Provinces has given satisfaction to all classes of the people. He is a highly talented man and a scholar; but, above all, he is unequalled in the dispensing of *even-handed* justice (among his compeers), and loses no opportunity for showing his sympathy to the people and promoting their well-being. He has commenced touring in the Province immediately after he took charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship, in order that he may acquire a correct knowledge of the people, and get an insight into the working of the Government machinery in the various districts. It is rumoured that while at Mirzapur he accorded free interviews to the people, and permitted them to freely express their thoughts and submit their grievances to him.

HINDUSTÁN.  
26th November 1895.

10. The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 26th November, states that the municipal boards and the public of the towns which Sir A. P. MacDonnell has already visited have accorded a cordial welcome to His Honor. His replies

Sir A. P. MacDonnell's tour.

to the addresses of the boards at Mirzapur, Benares and Gházipur clearly show that His Honor is anxious to find out and redress, as far as in him lies, the grievances of the people. In his Mirzapur speech the Lieutenant-Governor said: "My reason in taking a tour through the districts is not personal gratification, but the desire to bring myself into touch with public officers, public bodies and private individuals who make up the State organisation, and it is only by hearing from them of the difficulties which beset them that I am put in the way of discussing such difficulties with them and affording such assistance and advice as may be in my power." His speech at Benares was equally sympathetic. When he was Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces he encouraged village sanitation without imposing any new burdens on the poor population, the cost being defrayed from the district board funds and the provincial revenues; and the judicial and executive functions were also separated by him (to a large extent). Likewise his administration of Bengal was characterized by broad and liberal principles and justice. He stopped the promotion of Mr. Radice, who had grossly misbehaved himself, gave excellent advice to Hindus, Musalmáns and Government officers in his Patna speech in connection with the anti-cow-killing agitation; abolished the unjust practice of the Bengal Government of withholding promotion from those officers in whose courts the litigation was comparatively small, and forbade executive officers to interfere with the proceedings of judicial officers. The tour of such a shrewd and fair-minded ruler in the districts under his jurisdiction is sure to bear fruit.

RAFI-UL-AKHBÁR.  
25th November 1895

11. The *Rafi-ul-Akhabár* (Benares), of the 25th November, after giving a brief account of Sir A. P. MacDonnell's late visit to Benares, observes that His Honor, who is a model of politeness and kind-heartedness, showed courtesy and kindness to all men who had occasion to come in

Lieutenant-Governor's visit to Benares.

contact with him. To be sure, the masses took a more lively interest in His Honor's tour than in that of any other Lieutenant-Governor. A large number of Hindus and Musalmáns got up a petition and went over to the Mahārāja's Nandesar *kothi* where His Honor was putting up, but they could not get access to him: so they forwarded the petition by post and also presented themselves before His Honor on the occasion of his visit to the local offices. They complained of the scarcity of grain, heavy taxation and the decline of trade and industries. His Honor listened to them with attention, but it is to be regretted that they can expect no help from him in these matters. [The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 25th November, states that during his short stay of three days at Benares



the new Lieutenant-Governor gave ample proof of his great shrewdness and ripe experience for which His Honor has acquired a widespread reputation. The editor earnestly prays that His Honor, who has been appointed the arbiter of the destinies of the people in these provinces, will long rule over them and retain his old love of justice and impartiality.]

12. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 20th November, says that just as the severity of punishments inflicted by Magistrates, especially the native ones, on convicted criminals, in conformity with Sir Charles Crosthwaite's circular order on the subject, has caused much discontent in

Administration of civil justice in Oudh.

the North-Western Provinces, so the extreme dilatoriness of courts in the decision of civil cases is a source of great dissatisfaction and trouble in Oudh. The people are beginning to lose their trust in the Oudh civil courts. The work of the Munsifs has been tremendously increased, almost every Munsif being invested with the powers of the Small Cause Court in addition to his own. Taking all classes of civil cases into consideration, the average duration was 81 days in 1894. Postponements after postponements were freely allowed in the hearing of cases. One case was postponed 53 times by the Sub-Judge's court at Hardoi. Twelve per cent of cases were struck off by civil courts in 1894. The Munsifs being overwhelmed with work, a curious plan has been devised in some places to reduce it. The Munsif comes to court half an hour before the usual time; a peon calls the parties to a suit, who, not having come yet, do not, of course, answer the call; and the case is at once struck off for the non-appearance of either party. The result is that the number of cases instituted in those districts where cases are struck off in the way noted above has considerably fallen off. The arrears of civil cases have much increased in the court of the Judicial Commissioner also, and Mr. Howell's suggestion for the appointment of one more Additional Judicial Commissioner in Oudh will, it is hoped, be duly considered by the Government of India. If Government had increased the number of munsifs instead of raising the salaries of District Judges, there would not have been so much arrears of civil work all round in Oudh. It is urgently necessary that four permanent and four temporary Munsifs should be added to the judicial staff to clear off the largely accumulated arrears. But it must also be stated that little supervision is exercised on the subordinate civil courts in Oudh. Terrible stories are afloat regarding the conduct of certain Sub-Judges.

NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.  
20th November 1895.

13. The *Najm-ul-Akhabar* (Etawah), of the 20th November, vehemently repudiating the charges of incompetency, &c., which the *Hindustani* of Lucknow has brought against the Hon'ble Haji Muhammad Ismail Khan of Aligarh, who is likely to be renominated to the North-Western Provinces Legislative Council, urges that the Haji

The North-Western Provinces Legislative Council and the question of nomination of a Musalmán gentleman to it.

belongs to one of the most respectable Muhammadan families in India, is a big taluqdár and a man of vast experience, having travelled in Egypt, Syria, Arabia, France, England, &c., and is therefore fully qualified to be given a seat in the Council again. Regarding the *Hindustani's* objection as to why the Muhammadan representative in the Council should again and again be taken from Aligarh, the *Najm-ul-Akhabar* retorts that (1) because respectable and well-to-do Musalmán taluqdárs are to be found there; (2) because the presence of Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan and the existence of the Muhammadan College have created a *national* feeling among the Muhammadans there; and (3) because the Muhammadans there have a special aptitude to see through "the dodges of the National Congress." Wise Muhammadans were averse to the introduction of the elective system for the appointment of members to the Legislative Councils in India, because they knew that under such a system it would be almost impossible for any Muhammadan to be returned at all; and actual experience has shown that they were right. Government, however, wisely reserved to itself the power of giving a seat in the Legislative Council by nomination to a representative of any important community whose representation in the Council has not been secured by direct election of the people, and the writer hopes the North-Western Provinces Government will nominate any Muhammadan gentleman to the local Council it thinks fit without being influenced by what the *Hindustani* or any other Hindu newspaper might advise it to do.

HINDUSTANI.  
20th November 1895.



NAJM-UL-AKHBAR.  
20th November 1895.

14. The *Najm-ul Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 20th November, in a long article,

Great need for the spread of high English education among Indian Musalmāns to hold their own in the struggle for life.

endeavours to show that it is the backwardness of the Indian Musalmāns in high English education that stands in their way a good deal. They have ceased to receive any high appointments under Government: nay, they now get a very few of the lower Government posts. They are incapable of making any representation or communicating their grievances to Government in a suitable manner. In the Hindu-Musalmān riots that took place at Bombay the Musalmāns were the chief sufferers, they having been assaulted and their mosques set on fire; but still when the riot cases were tried it was the Musalmāns who were punished and not their opponents. This was so, because they do not possess the ability to represent their grievances well. Similarly the Musalmāns at Dhulia were shot down like birds, simply because they had assembled in a mosque to celebrate the anniversary of the death of their Prophet, and then they themselves were punished by the Magistrate who tried them for riot. Here too it was their inability to make their case strong by publishing well written articles in English that went against them. In the Hindu-Musalmān riots at Ballia and Azamgarh, though the local Government had the Hindu aggressors punished, yet the latter possessing great proficiency in English education made a very powerful agitation against the action of the Government. Hindu pilgrims were turned out of Hardwār consequent on an outbreak of cholera there, but what a loud hue-and-cry did the Hindus raise on that occasion? It is the tremendous progress the Hindus have made in Western education that stands them in good stead in every matter, whether social or political. It is their knowledge of the English language that enables them to win over members of Parliament to their cause, and thereby have their grievances carried up to and discussed by that august body. On the other hand the Musalmāns know not at all how to make a representation: so that if they ever attempt it, they do it in a foolish way. Even when they are not aggressors in any quarrel, the blame ultimately is fastened on them. When they are deeply affected by any matter, all that they can do is to weep over it silently in their homes, or express their ideas in two or three newspapers, and they have done. Take the Pilgrim Ships Bill. The Musalmāns (in general) did not even know why and how the Bill was passed; only a few memorials were sent to Government from certain places, and that was all. On the contrary, think of the so-called Armenian atrocities. How the European Christians have spread agitation throughout the whole continent of Europe on behalf of their Armenian co-religionists. Whereas though the Indian Musalmāns have true sympathy with the Sultan, and see with great pain that England is acting unjustly under the influence of religious prejudice against Turkey, yet they are utterly helpless to raise their voice and make their feelings known to the world for want of English education, and they have simply to sit down in their houses and abuse Mr. Gladstone and his party or condemn the present British policy towards the Turkish Empire. The British Government never gives a thing unless it is asked for, and it is perhaps right in its policy; a mother does not suckle her child until it cries. The "Congress of the Hindus," though bitterly opposed by the local British officers, has after all secured some concessions to the Indians. From all the references made above, it is abundantly evident that until the Indian Musalmāns acquire high education in English like Hindus, they cannot possibly expect to hold their own in the world. Verily those Musalmāns who have done their utmost to give this kind of education to Musalmāns are deserving of all praise for their sagacity and foresight, and will, the writer hopes, be duly rewarded in the next world for their service to their race.

ANIS-I-HIND.  
20th November 1895.

15. A correspondent of the *Anis-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 20th November,

Commitment of sepoys implicated in the riot by the District Magistrate of Benares to the Sessions.

adverting to the Benares sepoy-police riot, observes that the police freely fired on the riotous sepoys, killing several and wounding some others of the latter. The Magistrate has made an inquiry and committed the sepoys implicated to the Sessions for trial. The case being *sub judice* the writer does not like to comment on the proceedings of the Magistrate at present. But he does not think that it will be out of place to remark here that, had the sepoys been European soldiers, the attitude of the Magistrate towards the accused during



the inquiry would have been quite different from what it was. It is a matter for deep regret that the lives of black men are considered to be of little value, whether they fall victims to the kicks and blows of Europeans or to the bullets of the police.

16. The *Prayág Samáchar* (Allahabad), of the 21st November, complains that the Benares police are a terror to the people and practise much tyranny and oppression. The editor had occasion to pay a visit to Benares last year and found the police to be all-powerful. Even if a respectable and well-to-do man is insulted by a common chaukidár on Rs. 4 a month, he pockets the insult. The *Bhárat Mitra* of Calcutta is quite right in drawing Sir A. P. MacDonnell's attention to the sepoy-police riot case, and asking His Honor to protect the citizens of Benares from police oppression. The case has been transferred to the Sessions Judge of Allahabad for trial, but still the residents of Benares dare not give evidence against the police unless the city inspector of police is removed from the town.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHAR.  
21st November 1895.

17. The same paper, on mere hearsay, states, in its local news columns, that a Daroga or Police Sub-Inspector (at Allahabad), who went to a dancing-girl's house to make a local investigation, stole a finger-ring and a *rumál* worth Rs. 21 and 10 respectively. Both the articles were found in his possession on a search being made. A respectable man lost some property and suspected his maid-servant. She offered to undergo a fire-ordeal and had live coals placed on her hands. Both her hands being burnt, she made a report at the police station against her master at the instigation of some people. The police at once pounced upon him and he had to grease their palms with Rs. 200 in order to secure his release.

PRAYÁG SAMÁCHAR.  
21st November 1895.

18. The Bilhaur correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 19th November, complains that sub-inspectors and head constables have to live side by side with constables at the police lines in each district in the United Provinces. The practice is open to serious objection, inasmuch as it tends to lower the prestige of the former among the latter, and the billingsgate in which the ignorant and low-bred constables are accustomed to talk to each other is highly offensive to the officers. It would be well if separate accommodation were provided for sub-inspectors and head constables. There is another important matter which is deserving of serious consideration at the hands of the Inspector-General of Police. The circle inspectors occupy a very false position. They are responsible for the police administration of their circles, but are afforded no facilities for exercising supervision over the officials subordinate to them. They are simply required to inspect all the police stations under their jurisdiction twice in a year and occasionally to investigate cases of serious crime. Mr. Webster, a former Inspector-General, had ordered them to receive and examine all the papers sent up by the police stations in their respective circles, pass the necessary orders, and then send on the papers to the District Superintendent. This was really a good arrangement, the inspectors being thereby enabled to know what was going on in their circles and to exercise a check on the proceedings of their subordinates. It is difficult to understand why the practice was discontinued. The old practice had better be revived in order that the circle inspectors might be able to perform with efficiency the duties for which they are paid and are responsible; otherwise their appointments should be abolished, the Superintendents themselves being entrusted with the duty of inspecting all the police stations and the saving so effected being devoted to the introduction of necessary reforms which are hanging fire for want of funds.

AKHBĀR-I-ĀLAM.  
19th November 1895.

19. The *Rohilkhand Gazette* (Bareilly), of the 24th November, enumerating the manifold responsible duties which the *sarishtadárs* or superintendents of the Urdu branch of the collectors' offices have to perform, sees no reason why the head clerks of the English branch should be eligible for

ROHILKHAND  
GAZETTE.  
24th November 1895.

Suggested nomination of a suitable number of collectorate superintendents to deputy collectorships every year.



promotion to deputy collectorships and not the superintendents also. The superintendents are thoroughly acquainted with every kind of work done in the collectors' offices and are thus perfectly qualified to hold the office of deputy collectors. It is hoped that Sir A. P. MacDonnell, who is such a shrewd and just ruler, will see fit to issue an order directing a suitable number of the superintendents to be nominated as deputy collectors along with other officers every year.

**DABDABA-I-QAISARI.**  
23rd November 1895.

20. The *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 23rd November, states that a public meeting was lately held at the Bareilly Town Hall to protest against the proposal regarding the introduction of Romanized Urdu into Government offices in the United Provinces. Maulvi Riaz-ud-din, B.A., laid before the meeting a draft memorial addressed to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject. The meeting resolved to print 500 copies of the memorial for distribution among the citizens with a view to ascertain the public opinion of the Bareilly community. Another public meeting will subsequently be held to adopt the memorial and forward it to the Local Government. The draft memorial, which is published in the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari*, points out that the introduction of Roman would spoil the Urdu language and literature, on the improvement of which Sir William Muir spent a great deal of public money; would necessitate a large increase in the hands in Government offices, Roman taking considerably more time and space than Urdu; and cause a world of trouble to the public.

**ALMORA AKHBAR.**  
23rd November 1895.

21. The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 23rd November, says that all the youths turned out of the schools and colleges every year in this country look to Government service as the only means of earning a livelihood, though the lot of Government servants is not a very enviable one. They bid adieu to their freedom the moment they enter Government service, have to work very hard and are constantly exposed to the rebukes and threats of their superior officers. To add to their miseries, the European officers have, of late, become very unsympathetic and greatly ill-treat them. The number of appointments in the hands of Government being a limited one, it cannot possibly provide employment for all the candidates. At the same time it must be admitted that the young men who have received their education in schools are only fitted for Government service. Having no funds they cannot set up as traders.

**RIAZ-UL-AKBAR.**  
24th November 1895.

22. The *Riaz ul-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 24th November, expresses satisfaction that the Commissioner has cancelled the orders issued by the Gorakhpur Municipal Board regarding the burial of the Muhammadan dead bodies cancelled by the Commissioner. The Musalmāns are very thankful to him for this concession and offered prayers at their mosques for his good health and long life.

### III.—EDUCATION.

**AKHBAR-I-ALAM.**  
19th November 1895.

23. A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Ālam* (Meerut), of the 19th November, says that in Oudh a chaprāsi is attached to every school. This is as it should be. On the other hand, in the North-Western Provinces no schools other than zila schools are allowed a chaprāsi, and consequently students are required to do the work, which is done by the chaprāsi in Oudh, both to the detriment of their studies and position. There could be no difficulty in providing for the appointment of a chaprāsi in each tahsili, town and pargana school, his salary being paid from the fees derived from the students.

### IV.—LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

**PRAYAG SAMACHAR.**  
14th November 1895.

24. The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 14th November, received on the 25th idem, complains that *badmāshes*, or bad characters, are a great pest of society. They are drunkards, gamblers, thieves, burglars and robbers and levy blackmail from respectable persons by threats. Some police officials are to be found on very intimate terms with them and freely avail themselves of their services in making local inquiries into offences. This is a bad practice which tends to



increase the dread of bad characters among the people and ought to be strictly forbidden. Again, when a notorious bad character is committed by the police to the Magistrate under the bad-livelihood section of the Criminal Procedure Code, respectable persons, who dread bad characters even more than they do the police, decline to give evidence against him. Such cases should always be tried by the District or the Joint Magistrate, who should send for respectable and trustworthy men to his house and make a private inquiry from them regarding the conduct of the accused.

25. The same paper states that there is a temple of a Hindu goddess named Imilia Devi on the other side of the Janna at a distance of some miles from the Allahabad city. It is visited every year by a large number of men who perform their journey in boats. Lately several boats of pilgrims left the city for the temple. One of the boats, which had 16 pilgrims on board, sank on its return journey near Sujában on the 12th November at midnight and four men were drowned, the rest being rescued. The unfortunate accident is believed to have been due to the carelessness of boatmen who should be severely punished and the sailing of boats at night strictly forbidden.

PRAYAG SAMÁCHÁR.  
14th November 1895.

26. The same paper complains that there are several large brothels at Allahabad, two or three of them being situated in the lane in which Máta Prasad, stationer, lives, and visited by thieves, bad characters and other such men. The police should keep an eye on such places. The abolition of the lock-hospital system has led to a considerable increase in the number of prostitutes in the city.

PRAYAG SAMÁCHÁR.  
21st November 1895.

27. A correspondent of the *Zamánah* (Cawnpore), of the 21st November, observing that Hamírpur hardly deserves to be called a town, most of the houses being mud ones and there being no gardens, no good bázárs, no grand buildings, &c., complains that the streets are narrow and out of repair. The Saidwara road is specially most wretched, full of holes and cut up in numerous places. The District Local Board or District Magistrate ought to put the roads in a decent condition.

ZAMÁNAH.  
21st November 1895.

28. The *Police News* (Meerut), of the 24th November, states that the roofs of some old double-storied buildings in the Sadar Kabári Bázár near the house of one Babu Uma Charan, at Meerut, gave way during the last rains, but that their cracked walls are still standing, menacing the safety of the lives of passers-by. The writer wonders why these walls have not yet been ordered to be pulled down.

POLICE NEWS.  
24th November 1895.

29. The *Rohilkhand Gazette* (Bareilly), of the 24th November, complains that owing to the residence of certain prostitutes in the locality, the bázár near Katra Mánrai at Bareilly is much frequented by native bad characters and drunken British soldiers, to the great annoyance of the respectable residents in the neighbourhood. Topsy British soldiers also frequent the road in the Bánsmandi quarter, which frequently gives rise to apprehensions of disturbance. Prostitutes have again been allowed to occupy the house situated by the side of the Sabzimandi near the Town Hall. It is strange that immoral women should be allowed to reside near the Public Library, where young students resort. The licensed confectioner at the Junction-Station sells sweetmeats very dear, perhaps because the license was hotly competed for, and he had to pay a heavy sum to secure it.

ROHILKHAND  
GAZETTE.  
24th November 1895.

30. The *Jám-i Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 17th November, bitterly complains that there is a literal dearth of unmixed *ghí* (clarified butter) at Moradabad. About a year ago the Municipal Board issued an order directing its Inspector to see that no adulterated *ghí* was allowed to be

JÁM-I-JAMSHED  
17th November 1895.



sold in the bázars, and to send up for trial such men as sold the bad stuff. The Inspector accordingly detected some offenders in this matter and sent them up. But the offenders being well-to-do men, easily escaped punishment by a lavish expenditure of money, and the prosecuting Octroi Assistant-Inspector was fined Rs. 10 instead. Since then the municipal officers have been terror-stricken and have not dared to sent up any fresh case for trial, and the result is that all the traders in *ghí* in the town have begun to sell exclusively bad *ghí*. The District Magistrate ought surely to adopt measures to put a stop to the sale of greased and otherwise adulterated *ghí* in the town of Moradabad.

ALLAHABAD: } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,  
The 30th Nov. 1895. } Govt. Reporter on the Ver. Press for the N.-W. P. and Oudh.